

play hard every possession. And that speaks for their character and what they brought to the court tonight against us. But I may do to the graduation and cheer. You think they'll let me go? I might be there.

I would like to extend my personal congratulations to the UConn Husky women's basketball team. The entire State of Connecticut is proud of the Husky team, which has helped turn Connecticut into the center of women's college basketball. Therefore, I ask my colleagues to join me in support of this resolution and to celebrate the talents of this exceptional team.

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PENCE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 401.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1950

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1950.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2871, EXPORT-IMPORT BANK REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2001

Mrs. MYRICK (during debate on H. Res. 401) from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-423) on the resolution (H. Res. 402) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2871) to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### THE REAUTHORIZATION OF TANF

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as we move towards the reauthorization of TANF, and as we look at the whole question, the whole issue of welfare reform, I think there are some principles and concepts and realities and truisms that we need to deal with.

First of all, we need to understand that in order for people to move from welfare to work, that more education and training is needed and necessary, as opposed to more work requirements.

The 24-hour direct work-related activity that is proposed is too strict. The only 16-hour non-direct work-related activity does not allow an individual to receive adequate educational or vocational training, and does not allow the ability for adequate job training and education.

We need to understand, Mr. Speaker, that education is needed for recipients to get off welfare permanently. We need to allow recipients the opportunity of 24 months of job training or vocational training, and 2 years of degree attainment. That is to suggest that they need to be afforded the opportunity to acquire at least an Associate of Arts degree.

Recipients must compete with the lagging economy and the fact that more college graduates are now stuck in low-paying jobs. We need to understand that recipients need education, education, and education if they are to increase the possibility of moving from welfare to work.

We need to allow for high school diploma attainment, English language learner classes, and adult basic education, including adult literacy programs. Education and training make a critical difference in employability, earnings, and job retention.

In 1998, 28 percent of TANF recipients worked for substandard pay while still qualifying for aid. People leaving welfare earn around \$6.61 per hour, or from \$8,000 to \$12,000 a year.

□ 1945

More education is obviously needed if they are to earn enough to earn a decent living. Welfare rolls dropped 22 percent between 1995 and 1997. However, poverty among families headed by single mothers dropped only 1 percent. The reality is that the poor are getting poorer. Many must choose between child care and work. We must reduce the extent and severity of poverty and promote self-sufficiency among families if we are doing anything serious about moving people from welfare to work. Child care funding needs to be adjusted for inflation. We must increase Federal funding for the child development funds to meet the needs of all eligible children. And we must invest enough in child care to make a difference. Mothers who work low-wage jobs often do not have benefits to leave work when the child is sick or they work conflicting hours. The annual cost of child care is \$4,000 to \$6,000 and can rise as high as 10,000. Child care must be an integral part of any effort to move people from poverty, from welfare to work.

So I urge, Mr. Speaker, that as we move towards reauthorization of TANF we realize what we are trying to do is to move people not from just welfare to work but from poverty to a decent level of living.

#### HONORING YOUTH NEED PRIME TIME

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KELLER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I come today to this Chamber having had an extraordinary morning in east central Indiana. At my side was the conference chairman for the Republican majority of the Congress, J.C. Watts, who is, among other accolades including Orange Bowl hall of famer, a football player and one of the best known members of this institution nationally. He is a man, as I learned today, deeply committed to the least of these and to coming alongside those in community, not sadly, Mr. Speaker, often associated with the Republican Party in this day and age, but a community that is nonetheless deeply in need of attention and, specifically, legislative attention by this Congress.

Today J.C. Watts and I traveled to the west side of Anderson into, Mr. Speaker, a ramshackle house, dilapidated, the floors creaking beneath us, an old refrigerator humming in the back room full of Cokes and snacks. We stood before some 30 people, teenagers, largely minority young men and women, all of them from disadvantaged families, each of them from one degree or another in trouble with the law, in trouble at school. And all of these students gathered as this football player-turned-Congressman and as this talk show-host-turned-Congressman stood in front of them extolling the virtues of the leader of that organization, Youth Need Prime Time, Thomas Jackson; the work that he had done in that place and in lesser places, Mr. Speaker, over the last 16 years, touching the lives of some 3,000 young people in one of the most disadvantaged areas of the Sixth Congressional District of Indiana.

I heard J.C. Watts as he spoke about the lies on the street, having grown up in a disadvantaged black family himself. His father, Buddy, having not ever gone to school beyond the second grade, J.C. Watts was able to speak with authority to these young people about the lies of believing that it will never happen to me, believing that the rules of law and the rules of nature will never catch up with them and least of all the long arm of the law.

I saw those young people, Mr. Speaker, with rapt attention as they listened. But my heart nevertheless went out to the leaders of that organization who make it, Mr. Speaker, hand to mouth, barely paying the rent, barely having the resources to run the organization as it has impacted so many lives since 1986.

And my mind wandered to the legislation that we passed in this House almost now a year ago, legislation known as the Community Solutions Act. It was legislation commonly described as the faith-based initiative